

1964

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

the development of fast, high-yield reactors to conserve the Nation's reserves of fissionable materials and to provide cheap, abundant power.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF OUR NATION

(Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.)

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, it seems appropriate for the Congress, from time to time to take stock of the economic condition of our Nation so we might accurately judge the effectiveness of our national policies.

I am confident that every Member of the Congress can find justifiable optimism and confidence in the sound road of economic expansion we have been traveling under the Democratic administration of President Kennedy and President Johnson.

According to expert economic analyses, we are in the midst of one of the longest peacetime business expansion periods in our history; and the end is by no means in sight.

Through the continued vigilance of the Congress and the President, I believe the American people can expect the policies of our National Government to encourage even further the continuation of this significant upswing in business activity.

Mr. Speaker, I offer for the RECORD a brief article from the Associated Press pointing up in more detail the consensus of the business community confirming its confidence in the current long-term boom.

EXPERTS TEND TO CONFIDENCE IN LONG BOOM
(By Jack Lefler)

NEW YORK.—The business upturn reached the ripe old age of 38 months last week.

That made it about the longest business expansion in peacetime.

Some economists felt it was getting decrepit.

Others contended it is still robust and has a considerably longer life ahead.

Majority opinion ended toward the belief that things look good for the months ahead.

M. R. Gainsburgh, chief economist of the National Industrial Conference Board, expressed this opinion:

"Because there are none of the familiar signs of economic strain, I would say the top of this expansion isn't even in sight yet, especially considering the stimulating effect of the recent tax reduction."

The Chase Manhattan Bank of New York said:

"The odds are high that the economy will be operating at, or quite close to practical capacity later this year. This is likely to be true even with moderation in consumer markets, capital expenditure, and inventories."

At present, the upswing isn't hampered by the usual signs of an expansion's demise. Inventories aren't excessive, loans aren't difficult to obtain, and prices are relatively stable.

It is being carried along by corporations' high sales and earnings, particularly in the automobile and steel industries, and heavy investment in new plant and equipment.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION
TO ESTABLISH BIPARTISAN NATIONAL COMMISSION ON FOOD MARKETING

(Mr. ROOSEVELT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a joint resolution to establish a bipartisan National Commission on Food Marketing. It is my understanding that a number of other Members have joined with me in introducing this measure. The resolution provides for a 2-year study of the various segments of the food industry, together with an appraisal and recommendations for legislative and other actions by the Federal Government, private industry, and individuals.

The resolution which I have introduced is in identical language to that introduced by Senator GALE McGEE, in the other body. I understand, this is the draft received by him from the White House. The Commission which will be created by this resolution can perform a cardinal service to the consumer, the farmer, the food industry, and our economy in general. I have not changed the language of the resolution, feeling it better to leave this to the wisdom of the committee to which it is referred, after it has received and considered testimony on this subject.

There are, however, several points that I would like to briefly make at this time. First, there are problems today in the food industry, perhaps most pressing in the meat sector, that are of such intensity they cannot await a 2-year study for solution. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the passage of this resolution will not militate against the passage of needed legislation, such as H.R. 1706, which would prohibit large integrated firms from engaging in both the production and retail sale of meat and similar products.

While the word "antitrust" is not used in the body of the resolution, I am most hopeful that recognition will be given to the fact that there are serious antitrust problems arising from increasing concentration and integration within the food industry, and that both the committee considering the resolution and the Commission which will be ultimately created will attempt to devise solutions designed to foster and preserve the forces of competition in this vital area of our economy.

AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE
ON SOVIET JEWRY

(Mr. RYAN of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the body of the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, last December I spoke on the floor of the House about the Soviet campaign of discrimination against Russian citizens of the Jewish faith. At that time I de-

tailed the various methods, including the prevention of publication of books, the closing of synagogues, the prohibition against the baking of matzoh, and the eradication of Jewish religious and cultural life. I have also called upon President Johnson to use his good offices to appeal to Premier Khrushchev to lift these religious and cultural restrictions. Today and yesterday a conference on Soviet Jewry is being held in Washington, D.C., with over 500 persons in attendance. The conference is sponsored by the following 24 Jewish organizations:

American Israel Public Affairs Committee; chairman, Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein.

American Jewish Committee; president, Morris B. Abram.

American Jewish Congress; president, Rabbi Joachim Prinz.

American Zionist Council; chairman, Dr. Max Nussbaum.

American Trade Union Council for Histadrut; chairman, Moe Falikman.

B'nai B'rith; president, Label A. Katz.

Central Conference of American Rabbis; president, Rabbi Leon I. Feuer.

Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations; chairman, Lewis H. Weinstein.

Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization of America; president, Mrs. Siegfried Kramarsky.

Jewish Agency for Israel, American Section; chairman, Mrs. Rose L. Halprin.

Jewish Labor Committee; national chairman, Adolph Held.

Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A.; national commander, Daniel Neal Heller.

Labor Zionist Movement—Poale Zion, Farband, Pioneer Women; chairman, Mrs. Blanche Fine.

Religious Zionists of America—Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi; president, Rabbi Mordecai Kirshblum.

National Community Relations Advisory Council; chairman, Lewis H. Weinstein.

National Council of Jewish Women; president, Mrs. Joseph Willen.

National Council of Young Israel; president, Rabbi David Hill.

Rabbinical Assembly; president, Rabbi Theodore Friedman.

Rabbinical Council of America; president, Rabbi Abraham N. Avrutick.

Synagogue Council of America; president, Rabbi Uri Miller.

Union of American Hebrew Congregations; president, Rabbi Maurice N. Eisen-drath.

Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America; president, Moses I. Feuerstein.

United Synagogue of America; president, George Maislen.

Zionist Organization of America; president, Dr. Max Nussbaum.

A fact sheet was prepared in preparation for the conference which I believe all Members of the House should read. I include it at this point in the RECORD:

[From American Jewish Conference on Soviet Jewry, Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., Apr. 5-8, 1964]

FACT SHEET: THE STATUS OF JEWS IN THE SOVIET UNION

BACKGROUND

1. The last Soviet census, in 1959, listed 2,288,000 Jews. Reliable reports indicate, however, that those census returns entirely omitted statistics on Jews in some areas and deflated the actual number in others. The correct figure is nearer to 3,000,000—perhaps more—making Soviet Jewry second only to the Jews of the United States in population.

2. Although Soviet Jews constitute but 1.09 percent of the population, they rank 11th numerically among the more than 100 Soviet nationalities. There is no republic of the U.S.S.R. where Jewish communities are not found. The great majority live in the three most populous republics: 38 percent in the Russian Republic, 37 percent in the Ukraine, 7 percent in Byelorussia.

3. Jews in the U.S.S.R. are officially recognized as a nationality group. In the personal identification papers which all Soviet citizens carry, Jews must list their nationality as Jewish (Yevrei) just as other nationalities—Russians, Ukrainians, Uzbeks, Georgians, Armenians, Lithuanians, etc.—must list theirs.

4. The Jews are also regarded, secondarily, as a religious group such as the Russian Orthodox, Baptists, Moslems, and others.

DEPRIVATION OF CULTURAL RIGHTS

1. In the 1959 census, 473,000 Soviet Jews listed Yiddish as their "mother tongue." This courageous demonstration of loyalty to Yiddish culture served notice on the Government that Soviet Jewry still hoped for a revival of Jewish cultural life.

2. Although Soviet practice recognizes the inherent right of every nationality to maintain and perpetuate its own cultural identity, the Jews are the only nationality who do not enjoy the basic cultural rights accorded to all other minorities.

3. Hebrew was forbidden soon after the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 but Jews were permitted a flourishing cultural life in Yiddish until 1948: This included the publishing of newspapers, books, and literary journals; professional repertory theaters and drama-schools, literary and cultural research institutes, and a network of schools.

4. In 1948 this whole array of institutions was dismantled and hundreds of Jewish writers, artists, and intellectuals were imprisoned. Many perished in concentration camps; the 24 most distinguished and talented of them were executed in 1952.

5. A few positive steps toward easing the harsh suppression of Jewish cultural and religious life have been made since Stalin's death—whether as a result of the general easing of conditions under Khrushchev or strong criticism of the Soviet regime by Jewish and non-Jewish groups. In 1969 and 1961 a total of 6 Yiddish books were published, in editions of 30,000 each—albeit the writers were long since dead. None has been published since. In 1961, for the first time since 1948, a bimonthly Yiddish literary journal—Sovietish Heimland—began publication in an edition of 25,000. In 1963 a Hebrew-Russian dictionary was published and early in 1964 there appeared, in Russian, a book of poems by modern Hebrew poets.

6. This is all that remains of the rich Jewish cultural life that existed until 1948. Today Jews are forbidden schools of their own; forbidden classes in Yiddish or Hebrew in the general schools, and forbidden classes in the Russian language on Jewish history and culture. The result has been to deprive Soviet Jewry of all opportunity to perpetuate Jewish cultural values and Jewish identity.

DEPRIVATION OF RELIGIOUS RIGHTS

1. Judaism is subjected to special discrimination, and religious Jews are subjected to special disabilities which do not affect any other major religious denomination in the U.S.S.R.

2. Jewish congregations are not permitted to maintain national federations or other central organizations through which religious functions are governed, religious needs serviced, religious beliefs bolstered, and communication between congregations strengthened.

3. Judaism is permitted no publication facilities and no publications. No Hebrew Bible has been published for Jews since 1917, nor has a Russian translation of the Hebrew Bible been allowed. In 1957, for the first time since the early 1920's, a Hebrew prayer book was photo offset in an edition of 5,000 copies. There is an extreme shortage of prayer books and religious calendars.

4. The decades-old ban on Hebrew prevents Jewish children from understanding or participating in the prayers of their religion.

5. The production of such indispensable religious objects as the tallis (prayer shawl) and tefillin (phylacteries) is prohibited.

6. Synagogues have been forcibly closed down in many areas, frequently to the accompaniment of virulent press campaigns against them. As a result, Jews have taken to gathering in each others' homes for prayers. Yet in many places such private prayer meetings (minyanim) have been banned, dispersed or otherwise harassed.

7. Circumcision is officially discouraged and mocked, even though there seems to be no law against it.

8. The yeshiva (rabbinical seminary) established in Moscow in 1957 has never been permitted to enroll more than 14 students. It has ordained only two rabbis, neither of whom has functioned as a synagogue leader. In April 1962, 9 of its 13 students were prohibited to reside in Moscow. Two years later there remain only four students, although applications for admission have been made by prospective students from all over the country.

9. In 1962, a total ban was imposed on the public baking of matzoth for Passover and renewed in 1963. This year, perhaps as a result of international protests against the matzoth ban, a bakery was opened in Moscow to produce a limited quantity of matzoth for the Passover holiday. The bakery was closed a few days later. On March 19, the American Embassy in Moscow reported that no matzoth had been baked on the premises. In any event, the total output of the bakery was not expected to meet more than a tiny fraction of Moscow Jewry's matzoth requirements. Jews in the rest of the country remained without any local source of matzoth.

10. An atmosphere of intimidation and fear pervades the few remaining synagogues in the Soviet Union, the result of arrest and imprisonment on trumped-up charges of espionage leveled against synagogue officials in Moscow and Leningrad, and the infiltration of synagogues by police informers.

THE ANTI-JEWISH PRESS CAMPAIGN

1. The Government policy of cultural and religious repression of Soviet Jewry is conducted within the charged atmosphere of a virulent press campaign. In books, newspapers, and magazines, Jews are represented in traditional anti-Semitic stereotypes—as unscrupulous, cunning, malevolent, vicious, and conspiring. They are attacked, as Jews, for alleged economic offenses such as bribery, embezzlement, fraud, and currency speculation.

2. Judaism as a religion is vilified. Rabbis and synagogue officials are portrayed as swindlers, money grubbers, alcoholics, crim-

inals. Jews are ridiculed for observing religious holidays.

3. The Soviet Union has a continuing campaign of antireligious propaganda. Yet only Judaism—of all the religions in the U.S.S.R.—has been singled out as a focus of disloyalty to the state.

OTHER FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION

1. Jews are subject to a subtle policy of discrimination in employment, education, and major sectors of public life.

2. A few especially brilliant Jews can still be found in high positions—and some in the middle rank—in professional, cultural, and economic life. But Jews have virtually disappeared from key "security sensitive" areas such as the armed forces, diplomatic corps, and membership in the Supreme Soviets (legislatures) of the 15 republics.

3. The proportion of Jews in higher education, science, and the professions has been declining for many years. In many universities and advanced institutes, a numerous *clausus* prevails. A generation ago (1935) Jews comprised 13.5 percent of all students in higher education. Today the figure is 3.1 percent.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIMES

1. Official hostility against Jews has been revealed in the massive campaign waged in the last few years against so-called "economic offenses" such as embezzlement of State property, currency speculation and bribery. Fifty to sixty percent of all those sentenced to death for such offenses have been Jews. In some areas (the Ukraine, for example) the figure is 80 to 90 percent.

2. In a number of cases, the Jewish religious affiliation of the culprits was explicitly pointed out. In Lvov, the city's last remaining synagogue was closed down on the ground that it served as a spawning ground for economic crimes against the state.

3. Jews are depicted as people "whose only God is gold," who are "slaves of gold" and who cunningly manipulate naive non-Jewish officials and workers for their own mercenary ends. They are portrayed as the initiators and masterminds of criminal plots.

4. The result of this campaign is both to exacerbate endemic anti-Semitism and to create an atmosphere of fright and intimidation among the Soviet Jewry.

REUNION OF FAMILIES

1. Tens of thousands of Soviet Jews wish to be reunited with their broken families in Israel and elsewhere—families that were shattered by the Nazi holocaust.

2. The Soviet Government has refused, to all but a handful of Jews, the elementary human right to leave their country in order to be reunited with their families—even though the U.S.S.R. has in principle accepted the legitimacy of this right.

SUMMARY

The history of the past several years has shown that the rulers of the Soviet Union are not impervious to criticism of their treatment of Soviet Jewry. For this reason, world Jewry will not cease in the effort to end the government campaign to pulverize and ultimately to eliminate Jewish consciousness among Soviet Jews and to keep them isolated from their fellow Jews in other parts of the world. Despite the hardships they face and the discrimination they suffer, the Jews of the U.S.S.R. profoundly desire to maintain their Jewish spirit and to perpetuate their Jewish identity.

Mr. Speaker, Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg delivered a most thoughtful address to the conference in which he pointed out the reasons why all Americans must be concerned with Soviet anti-Semitism which constitutes a

fundamental deprivation of basic human rights. I wish to bring to the attention of all my colleagues the address of Mr. Justice Goldberg:

ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, U.S. SUPREME COURT, TO THE AMERICAN JEWS CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY, APRIL 5, 1964

We are gathered in this important conference to consider the question of discrimination against Jews in the Soviet Union. The denial of human rights by the Soviet Union to Jews is properly a matter of deep concern to all Americans of every religious persuasion. It is similarly a proper matter of deep concern to all Americans of the Jewish faith that the Soviet Union while professing in theory to permit the free exercise of religion to all people and groups in fact and practice is hostile to all religious faiths. The Soviet Union is avowedly a materialistic nation. Its government is not neutral in religious matters. Its policies and influence are directed against religious beliefs and practices. Therefore, in a conference of this kind we are not and cannot be unmindful of the plight of the great body of people in the Soviet Union whose human right to freedom of religious exercise is substantially curtailed. The discrimination against Jews by the government of the Soviet Union is an aspect of overall discrimination against all religious groups. It is, however, something more than a manifestation of religious repression by an atheistic state. The evidence is overwhelming that the religious and cultural freedom of Soviet Jewry is more severely limited than any other religious group and that discrimination against Soviet Jews has reached alarming proportions. The tragic experience of mankind with the cancer of anti-Semitism so fresh in the minds of all makes it imperative that those who believe in the dignity of man and in human rights speak out in vigorous protest.

I want to commend the sponsors of this conference for convening it. The meeting itself is a virtually unprecedented testimonial to the unity of Jewish opinion on this vital and important subject. I hope and trust that you will continue to protest against the virus of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union until no vestige of it remains.

The 2½ to 3 million Jews of the Soviet Union, though classified by the Soviet Constitution and laws as a national group, are deprived of their national culture and the means of expressing it. Every other Soviet nationality is permitted the use of its national language and is granted support for its cultural institutions. But the teaching of Hebrew, the Biblical language, is banned in the Soviet Union; Yiddish, the tongue of 450,000 Soviet citizens, is discouraged; Jewish schools virtually prohibited and non-existent; the once flourishing Yiddish theater scarcely tolerated, and Jewish literature and publications sharply curtailed.

The religious freedom of Soviet Jews is severely limited—more so than any other religious group; increasingly synagogues are closed and private worship restricted; both Bible and prayerbooks are denied printing; other necessary religious articles made unavailable; the last kosher butchershop in Moscow closed down, the ancient Jewish cemetery in Kiev condemned; the state baking of matzoth discontinued; private baking discouraged by prosecutions; the training of seminarians hampered, and religious exchanges discouraged.

Jews are vilified in the Soviet press and other mass media which reflect hostility to the Jewish people as such. This has reached such proportions that Western Communist Parties which generally slavishly follow the Kremlin line have been moved to protest the publication of a blatantly anti-Semitic book

published late last year in Kiev, copies of which have just come to light in this country and in the Western world. This book, "Judaism Without Embellishment," is not just a privately-printed tract. It was officially issued by the Ukrainian Academy of Science and had a substantial press run in the Ukrainian language. I have seen this book and its cartoons are sharply reminiscent of Julius Streicher's "Der Stuermer," that notorious Nazi publication. I note in today's newspapers that the hierarchy of the ideological commission of the Soviet Communist Party has issued what appears to be a partial repudiation of this book. This is welcome, if somewhat belated, but in itself demonstrates the value of forthright worldwide protest against manifestations of anti-Semitism.

Jewish emigration even for the limited purpose of reuniting families torn asunder by war and Nazi persecution is permitted only on the most insignificant scale.

There is increasing evidence of discrimination against Jews in employment and areas of public life.

Finally, there is also evidence that an undue proportion of Jews is being prosecuted and executed for economic crimes.

No law-abiding citizen of any nation and particularly no judge can urge that any person or group is immune from the equal application of any nation's laws. But when 60 percent of those executed in the Soviet Union for economic crimes are Jews who comprise only a little more than 1 percent of its population then the belief naturally is fostered that Jews are receiving unequal treatment under Soviet law. Particularly is this so, in the setting of other discriminations against the Jews both historical and current in old Russia and in the Soviet Union.

Discrimination against Soviet Jews is not solely an internal matter for the Soviet Union. It is a proper concern for all in this country and elsewhere who believe in human values. Soviet mistreatment of the Jews violates worldwide concept of human rights and human dignity; transgresses the United Nations Charter to which the Soviet Union is a party and violates the universal declaration of human rights which is morally binding upon all member states of the United Nations.

It is not sufficient answer to reply, as Soviet officials are wont to do, that some of my best in-laws are Jewish. Nor is it an answer to assert that those charging discrimination are motivated by hostility to the Soviet people. The philosopher Bertrand Russell is a self-proclaimed friend of the Soviet Union and even he has found it necessary to write profound and serious letters to Mr. Khrushchev expressing deep concern about Soviet treatment of its Jewish citizens in terms similar to those I have expressed this evening. In stating my views, I do so as an American citizen who supports the effort of our Government, with due regard for our own security as a nation, to seek ways for better understanding between our country and the Soviet Union; one who shares with the great majority of our people the desire for an end to the cold war and for a just and lasting peace.

In appealing for an end to governmental discrimination against Jews in the Soviet Union, I am mindful that as a nation our record is not perfect—we all too often fall short of realizing the great ideals of human liberty and equality embodied in our great declaration of human rights. I am also mindful, however, that our Government policy is directed to ending rather than extending discrimination.

But one need never apologize for speaking out for human rights of all peoples everywhere. For as the U.N. Declaration of Hu-

man Rights asserts, "recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world."

I am one who having read the full text of Rolf Hochhuth's controversial play "The Deputy" and who having lived through those terrible days, believes that the dramatist did not do justice to that great and good pontiff, Pope Pius the XIIth. Jews are and ever should be grateful for what the Pope and the Catholic Church did to rescue innocent Jewish victims of Nazi insanity and barbarism. But whatever one's views about the play's characterization of the Pope, all men of good will must agree with the ancient Biblical teaching echoed in the play, that we are indeed our brother's keeper and that it is the duty of all men at all times and under all circumstances to speak out against the denial of human rights whenever and wherever such denial occurs. In matters of conscience there can be no missing voices.

Mr. Speaker, anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union should be of vital concern to every American and to our Government. History has taught us that the rights of man are not divisible. As Justice Goldberg pointed out, the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights asserts "recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world." I urge the State Department to lodge a vigorous protest with the Soviet Union and to press this issue in the United Nations where on March 12, 1964, Mrs. Marietta P. Tree, who is the U.S. representative in the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, urged the Commission on Human Rights to include a new article condemning anti-Semitism in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE REPORT ON FOREIGN TRADE

(Mr. EVINS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, I am today transmitting to the House a report of the Select Committee on Small Business entitled "Small Business in Foreign Trade." This report is the culmination of hearings and investigations of the House Small Business Committee during the 88th Congress. It contains the findings of the committee concerning the various aspects of foreign trade as it relates to small business, along with recommendations thereon. This report is submitted with the unanimous approval of the full committee.

During the past year the full House Small Business Committee held extensive hearings on foreign trade, and more specifically the implementation of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 as it pertains to small business. The Small Business Administration, Department of Commerce, Department of State, Agency for International Development, Export-Import Bank, and the U.S. Tariff Commission submitted testimony and reported to the committee on their areas of operation in

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this field. Small businessmen from all over the Nation testified before the committee.

Nearly 400 pages of testimony were received by the committee. One of the main findings of the committee was to the effect that there exists a place—an important role—for small business in foreign trade and that the opportunities in this regard for small business are practically unlimited. I quote from the introductory paragraph of this report:

The spirit of the Yankee traders of the 19th century is being revived—in fact, it has never died. Successful small businessmen from New York to California, from Minnesota to Florida, from New Hampshire to Georgia, with employees ranging from 10 to 300, in giving testimony before the House Small Business Committee, stated unequivocally that almost any business firm, regardless of size, can profitably break into and effectively engage in foreign trade. This is the basic finding of this committee—that vast export trade opportunities are available for small business and that there is nothing to prevent a small business firm from venturing into export trade—indeed, there are many advantages and incentives.

As has been stated by [former] President Kennedy, "for almost any American business, life can begin anew at the ocean's edge."

This report also discusses in detail the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 as it affects small business. One of the critical findings of the committee in this regard was to the effect that the adjustment assistance provisions of this act, whereby firms or industries which are injured as a result of trade concessions to foreign countries are to receive assistance, do not appear to be filling the purpose for which enacted.

The U.S. Tariff Commission is showing a negative approach to these provisions of the act and has not yet made a positive finding in favor of any business or industry under the act whereby businesses could receive assistance as a result of injury from foreign competition. The report goes into detail in this regard and makes some positive recommendations in this connection.

In summary, the report contains some 16 recommendations to Government agencies and the Congress concerning the operation of small business in foreign trade. This report and the recommendations are being forwarded to the agencies involved, and it is thought that it will be of special interest to the Members of Congress, not only in relation to the recommendations therein, but also because of the information it contains concerning this very important field.

As chairman of the House Small Business Committee, I recommend this report to my colleagues of the Congress and others. Copies are available, upon request, through the House Small Business Committee.

THE NEW AGE OF DISCOVERY

(Mr. CHENOWETH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege of attending the sixth Air Force Academy Assembly on Outer Space which was held at the Academy

in Colorado Springs last week. I wish to include in my remarks a splendid address delivered by James E. Webb, Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, on our progress in outer space. This address received an enthusiastic reception from the delegates to the assembly and the Air Force Academy cadets. Mr. Webb was introduced by Maj. Gen. Robert H. Warren, Superintendent of the Air Force Academy.

The address by Mr. Webb follows:

THE NEW AGE OF DISCOVERY

(Address by James E. Webb, Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, American Assembly Student Conference, Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo., April 1, 1964)

Driving through this beautiful country, and coming upon this monument to the influence of science and technology on architectural progress, it is difficult to comprehend the difficulty with which Thomas Jefferson defended the wisdom of the Louisiana Purchase only 160 years ago. You may recall that in justifying the expenditure of \$15 million for the purchase of a vast area which included most of Colorado, Jefferson found many of his contemporaries skeptical of his bold prediction that this territory would be settled by A.D. 2600.

This should give you cadets, who have already settled here in 1964, and you students who have braved the hazards of a journey to this remote region, the feeling that Jefferson could see you only as hardy pioneers, despite these handsome surroundings.

Jefferson must be forgiven the limitations of his vision, however, for as late as 1844, before California became part of the Union, another illustrious American, Daniel Webster, rose on the Senate floor in opposition to an appropriation of \$60,000 to establish a mail service to the Pacific coast. In this place, in these times, it is of interest to recall his words.

"What do we want of the vast worthless area?" Webster asked. "This region of savages and wild beasts, of deserts, of shifting sands and whirlwinds of dust, cactus, and prairie dogs? To what use could we ever hope to put these deserts or these endless mountain ranges, impenetrable and covered to their bases with eternal snow?"

"What use can we have for such a country?" Webster continued. "Mr. President, I will never vote one cent from the public treasury to place the Pacific coast one inch nearer Boston than it is today."

These incidents in our own relatively recent history may seem somewhat remote from the topic of this year's American Assembly Student Conference, which is "Outer Space." As remote, perhaps, as present day realities are from the past predictions I have cited.

But, in assessing the future one can always learn from the past, and if the thoughtful student of history learns anything from a review of the march of human progress, it is that the ultimate potential of contemporary undertakings is almost never perceived.

So, I believe, it is with research and exploration in space.

When I was asked what I would talk about tonight, I replied that I planned to discuss "The New Age of Discovery." I chose the title because it seemed appropriate, in speaking to a group of young people whose lives and opportunities are largely in the future, to relate man's newly found ability to explore in space to those which have opened to him before, and to consider the benefits which have accrued from the imaginative, venturesome, and thoughtfully undertaken explorations of the past.

I think, for example, of the Portuguese Prince and King, Henry the Navigator, who

more than 500 years ago encouraged his bold and skillful mariners to penetrate the "Sea of Darkness," which lay beyond Cape Not. The result, which none in that time could foresee, was unprecedented maritime progress in which "Portugal discovered the whole world; (and) shattered the medieval bonds that fettered the knowledge of mankind."

When Henry began his voyages, the outer limit of exploration on the African coast was Cape Not, which is opposite the Canary Islands at about 29° latitude. At the end of 40 years of exploration, he had pressed his seamen to explore and chart the coastline over 18° of latitude—a little more than 1,000 miles. And in the next 40 years after that, Africa was rounded by Bartholomew Dias and Vasco de Gama, and contact by sea was made with India, the Far East, and the American continents.

Henry, in his time, vastly extended man's concept of his habitable environment, but it was still limited to the land and sea areas of the earth. To achieve his hopes, he had to overcome centuries of superstition. It was necessary to evolve, by trial and error, the charts and instruments, and even a new kind of ship, the caravel, to beat back up the African coast against the prevailing north winds. One historian has written:

"His achievement was unique—something that can never be repeated. For tens of thousands of years, the races of mankind had been living in separate continents and islands. Vast and complex civilizations in Europe and in the East had risen and sunk in decay, without ever having communicated with each other. The wisdom, the technical knowledge, and the culture of one group of peoples were kept apart from those of others by the barriers of the ocean. Henry changed all that, and in doing so changed the course of world history."

"It was curiosity in the spirit of inquiry—voiced in that one word 'farther'—that drove the caravels into the Atlantic and down the coast of Africa. Henry set in motion not only the age of discovery but 400 years of European colonization—a process that has been decried in our own time, but without which vast regions of the globe might still be in a state of barbarism."

While Henry's major objective was knowledge, and his instrument was a more efficient use of the energy of the wind provided by the caravel, there resulted quite practical and tangible additional benefits which were not immediately apparent to the merchants of the time. In his contemporary chronicles of Henry's exploits, Azurara notes that Henry was motivated to embark on his career of discovery because "no sailor or merchant would undertake it, for it is very sure that such men do not dream of navigating other than to places where they already know they can make a profit."

Yet, though this was not the prime objective, Henry lived to see the day when he had difficulty in pressing his captains to further exploration because of the profits available in the new lands already discovered. And with the rounding of the Cape of Good Hope, Europe was freed from dependence on the caravan routes of the East, and enormous profits fell to those who supplied its needs for silk and spices by sea.

In the years that followed, other men of curiosity, vision, and imagination postulated laws of motion and energy which not only permitted man to further explore and utilize his environment on earth, but led to the new opportunities beyond the earth which lie before you today.

Some 100 years later, Copernicus was able to build on his inherent base of knowledge, and the concept that the earth was round, the geometric concepts which were to prove some of the most valuable tools of the human mind.

Between Copernicus and Galileo a hundred years elapsed, and another between Gal-